

MAY

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year! No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid; unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagemen for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisments of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion; and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares; over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

CHARLESTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shackford, Clarkson & Graser,
**Factors & Commission
Merchants,**

No. 13 CENTRAL WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

TENDER their services in the **Factorage & Commission Business** to the Merchants of Jacksonville and its neighboring Planters.

No. 13 CENTRAL WHARF, Au. 1848.

Refer to:

J. FORNEY & SON,
YOUNG & NISBET,
WOODWARD & PORTER,

Gillands & Howell,
Importers and Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 7 HAYNE-STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Landreth's Warranted

Garden Seeds, and
 Implements for Farm and Garden use.
 THE subscriber has on sale at his
 AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,
 No. 295 King Street,
 CHARLESTON, S. C.

A full assortment of all articles in his line, needed by the Farmer or Gardener, such as Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw-Cutters, Corn Shellers, Manure-Forks, Spades, Shovels, and a general assortment of Garden Tools. In fact almost every variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.

D. M. LANDRETH,
Sign of the Golden Plough, 295 King St.

G. & H. Cameron,
Direct Importers and Wholesale Drapers in
Crockery and Glass-Ware,

153 Meeting St., opposite Hayne St.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

OFFER a large Stock of the choicest Goods, as
soon as far as they can be purchased in any
City in the Union.

March 6, 1849.

H. & W. P. HALL,
Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 12, Central Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

DEALER IN

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.
No. 17 Hayne St.—Charleston, S. C.

11. L. ROOSEVELT,
SIMEON HYDE,
R. A. CLARK

April 4, 1848.

WILLIAMS, BAXTER, & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 3, Haining Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HYATT, MCBURNIE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in American, French
& British

DRY GOODS,
9 Hayne Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

April 4, 1848.

AND RETAIL
WAREHOUSE.

SAUNDERS, JEWINGS, & CO.
CONFED. MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

S. H. AUBREY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

PENNINGS.

B. MANUFACTORY AT NEWARK, N. J.

ROBINSONS & CALDWELL,
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MAGNUS & WIGBY,
Charleston, S. C.

JOHN ROBINSON,
JAMES K. CALDWELL,
JAMES C. CALDWELL.

C. C. PORTER,
SURGEON DENTIST,

I WANT it distinctly understood by
all those who may wish my services, that I will operate as cheap as any
other Dentist, and you may rest assured
that any one saying to the contrary
is all humbug, for I am determined
no one shall take my business by underworking, or lower prices than com-
mon rates. The proof of the pudding
is in eating it. TRY ME.

April 24, 1849.

FACTORAGE & COMMISSION.

GIBBS & McCORD;
Warehouse and Commission
MANUFACTORY,

Jackson Street; AUGUSTA, Georgia.

Having established our
selves in the above busi-
ness, with ten years' expe-
rience, we most respect-
fully tender our services to the Mer-
chants and Planters of Alabama, and
solicit of them a share of patronage.

The Rail Road offering
greater facilities of transportation, they would
offer their services to these Planters and Mer-
chants of Western Georgia and Alabama who may
be disposed to try this market, for the sale
of Cotton and other produce, and solicit a share
of their business.

Arrangements have been made by the Plan-
ters and Mechanics Bank of this city, by which
funds will be placed in the hands of its agent,
Mr. Hardin, of the firm of Park & Hardin of Rome.

We will be prepared at all times through the
latter medium, and through other merchants
of Atlanta and elsewhere to make advances
on cotton and other produce consigned to us.

ROBINSONS & CALDWELL,
Charleston, S. C.

EDITION, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

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POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

NEW YORK and SAVANNAH

LINE OF OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

HISLER'S SARSPARILLA.

This is a Germanic Extract of Sar-Sparilla,

recommended by medical men as the most certain

for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica,

Epilepsy, the Skin, and all those diseases arising

from an impure state of the blood, the im-
proper use of Mercury, &c.

Numerous testimonies could be given of its effi-

cacy in curing what other preparations failing

the use of Sar-Sparilla is recommended to deli-

cate ladies.

Hisler's Sar-Sparilla has been in the market

since last summer, built expressly for this trade in

the most substantial manner, and with every regard to safety, comfort and speed.

The second steamer of the line, the TENNES-

SEE, is nearly ready, and will take her place in

the line in a few days, so that one will leave

New York and Savannah every Wednesday.

The facilities and advantages offered by this line

to the citizens of Georgia, Tennessee, Alab-

ama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried

as far as practicable.

For freight or Passage, apply to

FABLED & FAY, Savannah, or

SAM'L L. MITCHELL, 121 Front St.,

March 6, 1849.—In New York,

Young & Nisbet, and

Woodward & Porter,

or to

THOMAS C. NISBET,

Factor & Commission Merchant,

SAVANNAH, G.A.

Will give preference to all consignments

intrusted to his care.

Liberal advances will be made on Produc-

ts, &c., &c.

Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet,

Jacksonville.

AUGUSTA ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Warehouse and Commission
Business.**

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

The undersigned, confident for good rea-

son, to renew the tender of their services to

their friends and the public generally in the

above business.

Their new FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE

is immediately at the Depot of the Georgia Rail-

road, and they continue to receive cotton and

other consignments per Railroad, without any

charge for Drayage.

They also conduct a GROCERY and SALIS-

ROOM on Broad-street, where one of the par-

ticipated at all times by sound, liberal advances

made when required, on produce in store.

LAWINGAC & EVANS,

February 27, 1849.

U. S. HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEO.

BY W. CONDON.

March 6, 1849.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Corner King and George Streets,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

BY F. A. HOKE.

PAVILION HOTEL,

OLD STAND,

Corner Meeting and Hasell Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD,

Formerly the CHARLESTON HOTEL.

March 6, 1849.—In.

WASHINGTON HALL,

ATLANTA, GA.

BREAKFAST and dinner House for persons

desirous of making a short stay in the

city during the session of the Legislature.

THEIR house always in readiness to receive

travelers, and the best accommodations.

They are desirous to give entire satisfaction

to all their guests.

They are desirous to give entire satisfaction

to all their guests.

They are desirous to give entire satisfaction

THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, May 8, 1849.

R. Morris, McMaster & Co., Book, News-paper and Periodical agents and general collector, are authorized to procure subscribers and collect accounts for this Office.

Head-Quarters, Montgomery, Ala.

Candidates for Representative.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq.

J. F. GRANT.

We are authorized to announce G. B. DOUTHIT, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

If MAJ. JOHN A. FINDLEY will consent, he will be a candidate for Representative of Benton County, at the August election, he will be supported by many citizens of Choctawhatchie.

We have been furnished by a friend with the following description of the ceremonies of May Day Celebration, by the young Ladies of the Jacksonville Female Academy, which supposes the necessity of any extended notice on our part.

At the day add however, that agreeably to previous notice, a splendid supper was given the same evening by the young Ladies of the Academy. A numerous company was in attendance, who seemed much delighted with the festive scene, which was enlivened by music on the Piano by Mrs. E. L. Dickerson, and several young Ladies who are taking lessons with her in music.

THE MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

The first day of May was a happy day in our village. Our Female Academy, under the guidance and direction of its accomplished teachers, Mr. John H. Caldwell and Lady, celebrated this time honored day, with the usual ceremonies. And though such exhibitions are of frequent occurrence, the readers will pardon us for sketching this, as it appeared to us, with our reflections.

At about half past 10 o'clock in the morning, while busily engaged in our usual duties, a rich strain of melody struck our ear; again we heard it, and we discerned in the music, the tones of juvenile voices, singing beautifully. Enchanted, we listened to the euphonious strains for a few moments, unable to solve its meaning, when it occurred to us that it was the first day of May, and that arrangements had been made by our Female Academy, for its celebration. At this moment the procession, still singing, appeared in view. It was a delightful sight. Sixty lovely children, ranging between the years of six and sixteen, all dressed in spotless white, with the flowers of the season, entwined in their flowing locks.

The procession was formed by twos, the smallest in front, grading the next largest behind until the young ladies of riper years were hindmost. A pretty little Miss who had seen some 14 summers, marched in front, bearing the banner of Spring—and the Queen and her two Maids of Honor brought up the rear. On they passed, all life and gaiety, singing the songs of Spring.

As this procession, all innocence and purity, passed by with hope and happiness beaming from every countenance, our sympathies involuntarily entered with them, upon their childlike and graceful amusements. But we could not suppose, at times, a feeling near a kin to sorrow, and would feel the warm tear steal over our face, when we reflected on the present happiness of these fair children, and of the changes which would be wrought by time. How many of these innocent children, we asked ourselves, are destined to enter upon their childlike and graceful amusements. But we could not suppose, at times, a feeling near a kin to sorrow, and would feel the warm tear steal over our face, when we reflected on the present happiness of these fair children, and of the changes which would be wrought by time. How many of these innocent children, we asked ourselves, are destined to enter upon the active walks of life. Which of them will be taken hence, while yet in childhood; which will, while beauteous womanhood is unfolding her graces upon their brows; which awakes from the poetic fancies of sanguine youth, upon a stern reality, and say of the pursuit of pleasure, "it is all vanity;" and which, culm from the numerous thorns, among which they lie concealed the few rose buds of happiness.

The anxious faces of parents and friends, spoke of what was passing within; here, might be seen the partial father-looking on with breathless anxiety—then, the eye of the doting mother, as beamed with affection on her daughter, which none but a mother knows.

At a short distance from the village, the procession halted, where had been erected a rustic throne, on which the Queen was crowned, and at the foot of which all the ceremonies came off. We found when we got to the place, the procession had halted and stood inward, and the Queen with her Maids of Honor had passed between the rows, and were seated on the throne facing their schoolmates.

The ceremonies were as follows, and in the following order.

1st. Song.

2d. Crowning of the Queen, which was done by the crown-bearer, Miss O. Statham, with infinite grace, who presented her with a sceptre of flowers, delivered a spirited address.

3d. The flower-bearers, four little Misses of tender years, who acted their parts with grace and childlike simplicity.

4th. Misses L. Terry and S. Fullenwider, as sleepers with their crooks.

5th. Hope, by Miss Elizabeth White.

6th. Fame, by Miss Jane Williams.

7th. Music, by Miss Amanda Terry.

8th. The Queen of Flowers, by Miss Mary Robertson, introduced by Miss Eliza White.

All of which young ladies delivered suitable addresses in a highly becoming manner.

The ceremonies were now relieved by a Song, by the School. After which came the four seasons.

9th. Spring, by Miss Caroline Smith.

10th. Summer, by Miss Francis Wood Ward.

11th. Autumn, by Miss Mary Stipes.

12th. Winter, by Miss Martha Grant.

Each season with an appropriate banner, each creditable, as the sea, and sang Seasons.

13th. Honor, Iza Wood, a spirited singer in the part.

espoke them truly to be what their titles designated.

14th. And, last across the Queen, Miss Elizabeth E. Smith. Her ease of manner, and the dignity of her demeanor evinced the good judgment of her School mates, in their selection. She delivered her address so as to charm the audience, both with the beauty of her diction, and the graces of her person. Many smothered voices, when she had closed, whispered, "long live the Queen."

To attempt a full and particular description of how each one of these lovely creatures won the approbation of the audience, by their peculiar graces, would occupy more time than we have to spare, had we the capacity to do them full justice. Let it suffice for us to say that the whole affair was conducted with singular success, and met the approbation of all.

The ability displayed by the young ladies, and the thoroughness of their training, as exhibited on the occasion, speaks the highest praise in behalf of the very gentlemanly and highly qualified Principal of our Female Academy and his Lady. We think our village happy in being able to command the services of two such worthy persons, to direct the education of our daughters.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor—I have read several communications in the Republican in favor of recreating and re-establishing the Banking system in our State. Although they do not claim to create one on the same principles, and in the same name, but on a more objectionable principle, and with less inducement to the farming community, than the old State Banking system. And after having waited in vain this long, to see some one come forward and refute their arguments, I have concluded to come forward even at this late day, and expose as far as I believe it to be right, the motives and arguments used by them.

In commencing a warfare with the Friends of Banks, I will not depend on powder and lead, but go into the war with only three little smooth stones, from the brook in one hand, and truth and justice in the other.

Now, if ever, is the time to put down these false and dangerous principles, and policy, and to restore the Constitution of the United States, to its primitive purity and object. So deeply were its framers convinced of the influence the money power had exerted in all the Aristocratic Governments in the world, that they declared in that instrument that no State should emit bills of credit, or make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. And yet notwithstanding, it is excluded from the constitution of the United States, it has been received into the Legislatures and not only recognized as a constituent, but as the supreme principle of Government; and money holders have been associated by Legislative authority into a privileged order, and endowed with protracted continuity of existence. They have been authorized to furnish us with an artificial currency of two and three dollars in paper for every one they have in specie, and are allowed to receive from the people in way of interest, from six to eight dollars on each hundred paper dollars; which would at six per cent, and two in paper for each one in specie, amount to twelve dollars, on each hundred in specie, which would double itself in less than nine years. And if we put at 8 per cent, it will double itself in less than seven years. Suppose five millions be put into a Bank to furnish us a circulation of ten millions, which would draw an interest of 8 per cent, it would make sixteen per cent, on each specie dollar. It would double itself in less than seven years. Thus collecting a tax from the people, for the use of an artificial circulation, which only tends to derange and confuse all kinds of business. Such as we have witnessed ever since our Banking system was adopted. We have seen the importations of the country which directly result from mercantile action, constantly running to excess with the progress of our banking system, precisely at the moment when our Bank circulation was the highest, our excess of imports was the highest, in fact the excess of our importation was about the excesses of our circulation. Our present embarrassment is the fruits of this currency, and the cost of this enormous, and falls directly or indirectly upon the producing classes of the country. We are told that commerce requires increased banking facilities, which is proven untrue, it is one of the devices instituted to convey the accumulations of the laboring men into the pockets of those who wish to evade the curse of earning his bread by the sweat of his face.

Another argument in favor of establishing Banks is, that it will induce capitalists to come into our country, that agricultural pursuits hold out so little inducement, that they, (the capitalists) will not make investments. This affords conclusive evidence that agriculture, although of the most importance, have received the least favor of all other pursuits. Whatever expense falls upon our country, either by trying experiments in banking or otherwise, fails not on the pursuits of other classes, but upon the agriculturalists.

The most plausible argument that I have seen advanced, is that Bank facilities are necessary, in developing the hidden treasures of the earth, and erect works of internal improvement in the State. But I would ask, what testimony have we that these ends will be accomplished, we have had seven Banks in our State, in full operation, some of them ever since 1810. Our State Banks were chartered in 1823, and the Branches in 1832 and '35, and with all of their accumulations, there was no Rail Roads erected, no internal improvements completed by their aid, but a little debt left for the farmer to pay. It is worthy of remark to say here, that with all the facilities afforded by the Banks, in gone by days, did not enable the merchants in Mobile to commence and carry on business, that idea of a Bank affording facilities to commerce is erroneous.

Mr. Editor, as I have this warfare to myself, I hope it will be a sufficient apology for extending this communication to such an unusual length. I must leave to notice one more argument advanced in favor of Banks, though not advanced in your paper and that is, that notes of the weaker Banks penetrates into other States, and find a larger circulation, than those of better Banks, the incorrectness of this argument is so plain to every reflecting man, that it

over agriculture or manufactures, but is rather less entitled to public favor than either. How absurd must the policy appear of conferring that favor at their expense.

Say the friends of a Bank, the idea that a commercial community should rely upon an exclusive metallic currency, is visionary and impracticable. This argument is completely refuted by citing Cuba as an example. The annual value of the commerce of that Island, (lying contiguous to Mobile) is \$4,000,000, and her annual exports are \$22,000,000. Havana, as a commercial city, ranks in the first class. Being in this respect second to none in the new world, New York only excepted. The trade of Havana, and of Mobile are similar in their general character. They both rest exclusively on special articles of prime necessity. It therefore, Havana can transact in species, seven eighths of the whole trade of Cuba, why cannot Mobile with \$16,000,000 of trade, on the same basis. We defy any man to prove that Bank notes are necessary to the permanent prosperity of trade. The commercial history of Cuba from 1837 to '49, proves what I have said to be true.

While we were suffering all the evils attendant on paper money, her trade was not interrupted. If there were six or eight millions of dollars of gold and silver in Mobile, all the trade of that city, would be transacted without risk or inconvenience, without the agency of Bank notes. A certificate of deposit is better than a Bank note. These species of paper money, and merchants checks would answer all the purposes of commerce.

If paper money be not made to take the place of species, the producing classes of our State would soon possess their proportionate part of the gold and silver of the United States. I maintain that if Havana can transact eighteen or twenty millions of trade on a species basis, that Mobile can transact sixteen millions on the same basis. And if Cuba can transact \$44,000,000 on a species basis without the agency of bank paper and preserve the healthfulness of trade in such times as 1837 to 1841, that Alabama can transact twenty-five millions on the same basis. We are further told that we are surrounded by Banks which furnish us with a depreciated currency. To remedy this evil we must follow their example, and flood our county with our own depreciated currency.

Another argument is that we are not compelled to take the bills of other States, it is our choice, in preference to species. These two arguments do not harmonize.

It has been also intimated that our produce finds a market in the States of Georgia, Tennessee, and South Carolina, and that a Bank in our State would supersede the necessity of receiving their bills. Wonder if they will come here to borrow Alabama money to pay our farmers and merchants off in, instead of their own?

We are admonished by the friends of Banks to resort to an artificial currency to relieve us of our embarrassments.

I think from what I have already said, it will be seen how far such a system would relieve our country from its present embarrassments.

The past history of our country proves clearly that the addition of an enormous credit and favor, only tends to derange and confuse all kinds of life, superfluity, vanity and ambition, over trading, over action and living. These are the visible fruits of Bank facility's.

This five millions of dollars which we have been speaking of, if continued twelve or thirteen years, will draw from the country ten millions of dollars, extra for each one in specie, amount to twelve dollars, on each hundred in specie, which would double itself in less than nine years. And if we put at 8 per cent, it will double itself in less than seven years. Suppose five millions be put into a Bank to furnish us a circulation of ten millions, which would draw an interest of 8 per cent, it would make sixteen per cent, on each specie dollar. It would double itself in less than seven years. Thus collecting a tax from the people, for the use of an artificial circulation, which only tends to derange and confuse all kinds of business. Such as we have witnessed ever since our Banking system was adopted.

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A decisive victory has been gained by the Hungarian troops over the Austrian forces, in which the latter lost thirteen hundred men, and twenty-four pieces of cannon, and forty wagons. The Austrian General, finding himself surrounded by a hostile population, and cut off from his communications, surrendered the command of his troops, and with three other General officers threw himself under the protection of the Russians in Wallachia.

Bon, the Hungarian General, is in almost undisputed possession of Transylvania, and is making preparations for the capture of Constanta, the last city of four peace three eighths. The Courier's correspondent quotes fair Uplands at four peace five eighths.

POLITICAL.

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We understand that private despatches have been received, announcing an advance of 2 centsimes on Cotton in the Havre market, and throwing some doubt on the Telegraphic quotations at Liverpool. As no dates or particulars have reached us, we must only await the reception of full advices.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—The recent riots in Canada had caused much excitement in New York. The Governor General of Canada was stoned as he passed through the streets of Montreal, and was compelled to leave the city.

The Parliament was in session at the time the attack was made on the building.

The House was first riddled with stones hurled by the mob, after which they entered and destroyed every thing, driving the members out before them. The House was then set fire to in various places, and was soon destroyed, the Library and Public Documents participating in the general ruin.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract from a letter received by him yesterday.

MATANZOS. April 20, 1849.

Parades is kicking up the devil at present. The pronunciados (insurgents) took San Luis Potosi on the 17th instant, and have remained in control of the city ever since. The troops sent to retake the city were repulsed, and with great loss.

The rebels are now in full force, and are threatening to march on Mexico City. The government has issued a general call for volunteers to defend the capital.

ITALY.

Letters have been received from Turin, announcing that after Gen. La Marmora, a Piedmontese General, had bombarded Genoa for twenty-four hours, and the city had been set on fire in several places, a deputation from the Municipality had proceeded to his camp on the 6th, to request an armistice of forty-eight hours, to give time to proceed to Turin, to arrange a capitulation. The deputation proceeded to Turin, where they arrived on the 7th.

A renewal of disturbances has taken place in several towns of Italy, and the rebels were engaged in active preparations to resist the further progress of Austria.

On the 7th inst. Lord Palmerston received an official notification of the blockade of Palermo by the Neapolitan Government.

The King of Naples is making extensive preparations for an immediate attack on Sicily, which has hitherto been deferred in consequence of apprehensions of an outbreak in Calabria.

If it can be proved that commerce is of more importance than agriculture, or manufactures, it needs, or merits more credit, or political favor than either of them; the argument will be more plausible. But if it be admitted, that commerce has no paramount claims

only needs to be noticed. Every body knows that the complaint has always been that the bills of bad Banks will not pass as good money, and that their circulation is so limited that they will not answer the purposes of money, and make such strong demands on their Banks for redemption that they soon expose their inability to pay specie.

Mr. Editor I have in this communication endeavored to use a few words I could that would convey sense, in order to make it occupy as small a space as possible, and yet it is lengthy and the subject is just commenced, being trailed upon. In conclusion I must say that I will be frequently called upon to discuss this subject on the stump and will be compelled to use some of the arguments here contained, hence it is necessary to sign my name to it.

GEO. D. CUNNINGHAM.

From the Constituents.

FURTHER FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

A despatch from Baltimore, dated April 28, gives us some further items of intelligence. We learn from it that an Egyptian army was reported on route for Turkey. That the Turks had seized on Russian Custom House and were administering affairs themselves. Sulliman Pacha, an enemy to Russia, had been appointed Minister of War at Constantinople.

CANADA.

Advices from Montreal, to the 27th, state that the la-mob assembled in great force. They burned La Fontaine, and house and stables, broke windows, &c. In immense meeting was held on the 27th, Chams de Mars, and resolutions passed praying the recall of Lord Elgin. The speakers advised peaceful measures, and the people dispersed without further disturbance. Parliament assembled in the market house, but adjourned without any action.

NEW YORK MARKET.

One of our despatches states that the New York Cotton market on the 27th, was dull and had declined. Breadstuffs had advanced. Rice steady.

Another despatch, made up at a late hour, states that Flour and grain had slightly improved. Cotton was dull, and a slight decline was submitted to.

BY TELEGRAPH TO CHARLESTON.

We gather the following items of intelligence from the despatches of the Courier of Monday last:

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.—Accounts from New York to Friday evening state that after the reception of the Stearns' news the market for this article was depressed, and prices unsettled, but with a downward tendency.

HOME ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
Dealers in
dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware &c.
FOUR doors below the Exchange Hotel, under the sign of "Alabama House," Broad street Rome Ga.
Feb. 20, 1849.—3m.

BUENA VISTA HOUSE,
Rome, Georgia.

Mrs. MARY A. CHOICE,

FORMERLY of Lulingtona,

respectfully informs the public that she has recently taken charge of the above House, South side of Broad street, and made extensive preparations for the comfort and convenience of those who may favor her with a call. From her long experience, she confidently hopes to give entire satisfaction to transient visitors and permanent boarders.

February 20, 1849.—1y.

NEW STORE.
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Rome, and its vicinity that he has opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

at the corner immediately below the Printing Office, Broad Street.

ALSO, Best Rio Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Mackerel, and a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, New York style; Fancy Goods, Saddles, Bridles, &c., various styles; fine lot of Carpenters, Cabinet, Carpentry, Smith and Farmer's Tools; also, great variety of School Books, Novels, Histories, &c.; Glass and Crackey Ware; all of which he pledges himself to sell at cost, and perhaps little better terms than can be purchased in the place.

The public generally are cordially invited to pay him a visit, inspect his goods and learn his prices.

J. COUCH,
Rome, March 6, 1849.—1y.

LAW NOTICE.

Warehouse, Commission & General Forwarding Business,
Rome, Georgia.

COMBS & PENTECOST,

Respectfully their service to their friends and acquaintances, and all who may favor them with their patronage in Northern Alabama, in the above business.

Their **Warehouse** is now, and ever will be, open to the business in all its departments. — They will make cash advances on cotton consigned to them for sale in this market or to shipper to another if required. — Charge made rate.

Rome, Ga., September 1849.

W. W. GIBBS & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have opened in the city of Rome, a Large and Extensive

Stock of Groceries,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Iron, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Molasses, Powder, Shot and Lead, Nails, Canisters, Glass, Putty, Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Candies and Grindstones, together with a well assorted Stock of

Fine Liquors,

Brandy, choice Wines and Cordials of the most popular Brands. They have also on hand, very heavy Lot of

Honespuds, which will be sold on very reasonable terms. The trading public are cordially invited to give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

They are connected with the Ware House business of Gibbs & McCord, Augusta, and are amply prepared to make liberal advances on all produce consigned to them.

Rome, Ga., Jan. 16, 1849.—3m.

LAW NOTICE.

H. C. EBBE,

AND

C. H. FEE,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of Law. One of them will attend all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph & Talladega, Office of R. G. Earle at Jacksonville, and the office of G. T. McAfee at Talladega Ala., McKenzie's shop, up stairs.

Address Earle & McAfee, Jacksonville, Mr. Benton, or McAfee & Earle Talladega Ala.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on

"Office Row."

May 2d, 1848.

WILLIAM H. FORNEY,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on

"Office Row."

May 2d, 1848.

WILLIAM S. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend faithfully to all business connected to the Courts and the adjoining counties, and the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 5, Office Row, Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 7, 1847—4f.

A. J. WALKER.

AND

J. B. MARTIN,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of law. Their office in Jacksonville, Fla., up stairs over the store of S. P. Hudson & Co., where one, or both may, at all times be found. Jan. 11th 1848.

S. M. HALEY,

Attorney at Law

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Will attend faithfully to all business connected to the Courts and the adjoining counties, and the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 5, Office Row, Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 7, 1847—4f.

DRUG STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally that he has on hand a large and extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Byssus, Vanishes, Window Glass, Brushes, Toilet and Shawney Soaps, Colognes, Essences, Spices, Botanic and Patent Medicines of every kind. ALSO,

Books and Stationery, including a good supply of Historical, School and miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Hymns, Books, Poems, Novels, New Publications &c., Cap and Letter Paper, Note Paper, Buff and Fancy Envelopes, Gold and Steel Pens, Water Colors and Paint Boxes, Blotting Papers, Memorandums, Journals, Ledgers, Day Books, and every variety of articles, usually kept in the Stationery line, all of which are offered at wholesale and retail prices on the most reasonable terms. Orders punctually attended to goods forwarded with Despatch.

Two doors above the Exchange Hotel, Broad street, Rome Ga.

J. D. DICKERSON.

Feb. 20, 1849.—1y.

J. R. Garland,

Watch and Clock Repairer,

Broad Street, Rome, Georgia.

SIGN OF THE LARGE WATCH.

All orders from a distance thank- fully received and faithfully attended to.

N. B. County, Masonic and Sons of Temperance seals, engraved to order and warranted to please.

Feb. 20, 1849.—3m.

GEO. C. WHATELEY,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery;

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the Orphans' Court of Benton County on the estate of Wm. P. Roberts, dec'd, on the 17th day of April, 1849; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

W. M. PAGE,

April 24, 1849.—6f.

James A. McCampbell

Magistrate's Court 7th April 1849.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non residents of the State. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying said defendants to appear before said Court on the first Saturday in June next, at the Court House, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the 22nd day of February 1849. All persons having claims against the estate of Wm. P. Fannin are required to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or they will be barred. JAMES W. MICKLE.

April 10, 1849.—6.

Executor.

WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION &

GENERAL FORWARDING BUSINESS,

ROME, GEORGIA.

Respectfully their service to their friends and acquaintances, and all who may favor them with their patronage in Northern Alabama, in the above business.

Their **Warehouse** is now, and ever will be, open to the business in all its departments. — They will make cash advances on cotton consigned to them for sale in this market or to shipper to another if required. — Charge made rate.

Rome, Ga., April 10, 1849.—6.

James A. McCampbell

Magistrate's Court 7th April 1849.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of

the Court that the defendants are

non residents of the State. It is

therefore ordered by the court that

publication be made in the Jacksonville

Republican, notifying said defen-

dants to appear before said Court

on the 22nd day of February 1849.

All persons having claims against

the estate of Wm. P. Fannin are

required to exhibit the same within

the time limited by law, or they will be bar-

red. JAMES W. MICKLE.

April 10, 1849.—6.

James A. McCampbell

Magistrate's Court 7th April 1849.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of

the Court that the defendants are

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FILE JACKSONVILLE WEEKLY HERALD

The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.

Vol. 13.—No. 21.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid in advance.

Advertisements handled in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until sold and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

CHARLESTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Shackelford, Clarkson & Gracor,
Factors & Commission
Merchants,**

No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Tender their services in the **Factorage & Commission Businesses** to the Merchants of Jacksonville and its neighboring Planters.

No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C. Au. 1848.

Refer to

**J. FORNEY & SON,
YOUNG & NISSET,
WOODWARD & PORTER,**

Gilliland & Howell,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, NO. 7, HAYNE-STREET. CHARLESTON, S. C.

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds, and Implements for Farm and Garden use.

AGRICULTURAL DEPOT, No. 289 King Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

A full assortment of all articles in his line, needed by the Farmer or Gardener, such as Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrow, Scare-Cutters, Corn Shellers, Manure-Forks, Spades, Shovels, and a general assortment of Garden Tools. In fact almost every variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.

D. M. LANDRETH, Sign of the Golden Plough, 289 King St.

G. & H. CAMERON, Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crockery and Glass-Ware, 153 Meeting St., opposite Hayne St., CHARLESTON, S. C.

Offer a large Stock of the above Goods, at lower rates as they can be purchased in any City in the Union. March 6, 1849.

H. & W. P. HALL, Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 12, Central Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C. March 6, 1849.

ROOSEVELT, HYDE & CLARK (Late Rossell & Baker,) IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hardware, Cutlers, GUNS, & CO. No. 17 Hayne St.—Charleston, S. C.

H. L. ROOSEVELT. SIMON HYDE. R. A. CLARK April 4, 1848.

WHITBY, BAXES, & Co. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, No. 3, Haine Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HYATT, MCBURNIEY & CO., Wholesale Dealers in American, French, & British DRY GOODS,

No. 9 Hayne Street, APRIL 4, 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLERY WARE-HOUSE.

CONDICT, JENNINGS, & CO. No. 165 Meeting Street,

G. H. CONDICT, PETER JACOBUS, CHARLESTON S. C. B. JENNINGS. MANUFACTORY AT NEWARK, N. Y.

ROBINSONS & CALDWELL, FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MAGWOOD'S WHARF, JOHN ROBINSON, JAMES K. ROBINSON, CHARLESTON, S. C.

C. C. PORTER, SURGEON DENTIST.

I WANT it distinctly understood by all those who may wish my services, that I will operate as cheap as any other Dentist, and you may rest assured that no one saying to the contrary, is all him/himself. I am determined that no one shall take my business by underworking on lower prices than common rates. The proof of the pudding is in eating it. CARRY ME.

April 24, 1849.

Factorage & Commission.

**GIBBS & McCORD,
Warehouse and Commission
MERCHANTS,**

Jackson Street, AUGUSTA, Georgia.

HAVING established our-
selves in the above busi-
ness, with ten years' expe-
rience, we most respect-
fully tender our services to the Mer-
chants and Planters of Alabama, and
solicit of them a share of patronage.

Our location is central and convenient
for all, and our own attention will at
all times be devoted to the interest of
customers. Orders for Bagging and
Rope and for Family Groceries will
be filled at the lowest market prices.
Liberal cash advances made on pro-
duce in cash.

Messrs. W. W. Gibbs & Co., of
ROME are our agents; persons wish-
ing to ship Cotton to us, can at all
times get advances on Cotton applying
to them. THOMAS F. GIBBS,
Dec. 1846. GEO. McCORD.

Refer to

Messrs. W. R. Smith & Co.,
Peck & Hardin,
Mathews & Thompson,
A. K. Richardson & Co.,
F. J. Sullivan, J. O. 2, 1848.

New York and Savannah

**LINE OF
OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.**

THE SPLENDID NEW STEAMER CHEROKEE, Capt. THOMAS LYON (late of the Wm. Son-
nenkranz), leaves Savannah for New York, on
WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, and on every alter-
nate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 250
tons burthen, built expressly for this trade to in-
clude substantial and with every regard
to safety and comfort.

The splendid steamer THE TENNESSEE, is nearly ready, and will take her place in
the line in a few days, so that one will leave
New York and Savannah every Wednesday.
The facilities and advantages offered by this line
will be equal to those of any other, and will be tried
and duly appreciated.

Persons intending to take passage in this
line, should apply to the Central Rail Road
Company, will, whenever necessary, run a spe-
cial train to suit the arrival and departure of the
steamer.

For freight or Passage, apply to
PAELDFORD & FAY, Savannah, or
SAM'L L. MITCHELL, 191 Front St.,
CHARLESTON, S. C. New York.

February 27, 1849.

**THOMAS C. NISBET,
Factor & Commission Merchant.**

SAVANNAH, GA.

Will give strict attention to all consignments
entrusted to his care.

Liberal advances will be made on Produce
store.

Reference—Messrs. Young & Nisbet,
Jacksonville.

AUGUSTA ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Warehouse and Commission
Business,**

**Corner Meeting and High Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.**

BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.
March 6, 1849.—In.

**PAVILION HOTEL,
OLD STAND.**

**CORNER Meeting and High Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.**

BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.
March 6, 1849.—In.

**WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA, GA.**

**BREAKFAST and dinner House for passing
Songers.**

Meals always in due season for the
departure of the cars. Public patronage is
regularly solicited.

HOLCOMBE & RICE.

U. C. HOLCOMBE, Z. A. RICE, March 6, 1849.

E. S. HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEO.

THE undersigned respectfully informs Friends
and the traveling public, that he has taken
that well known House, the U. S. Hotel, located
in the central part of the City of Augusta, and
occupies a share of public patronage.

He also continues his OFFICE and SALES
ROOM on Broad-street, where one of the parts
may at all times be found. Liberal advan-
tages made, when required, on produce in store.

D'ANTIGNAC & EVANS.

February 27, 1849.

**Augusta Piano Forte, Book,
Music, and Stationery Depot.**

THE subscribers have always on hand, and are
constantly receiving, a fine assortment of super-
ior PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated
Manufacturers of England, France, & America.

Also, a very large assortment of Music
for all Instruments. A large quantity of
Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Drums,
and all instruments used in Military Bands, al-
ways on hand. Their assortment of Books and
Stationery, consists of School and Writing
Books, and various kinds of Letters and
Papers, of all qualities, and all kinds of
Stationery and Fancy Stationery. The above will
be sold low for cash, or city acceptance.

G. OATES, & CO.,

Next door to J. E. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. F.
J. Wm's.) Drug Store, Broad Street.

February 27, 1849.

Commission Business

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

THOMAS W. FLEMING,

HAVING procured Stor-

age in the extensive FIRE
PROOF WAR-HOUSE

of MESSRS. BUSTIN & WALKER,

on McIntosh Street in the City of Au-

gusta. Tenders his services to his old
friends and acquaintances, in Alabama, and
asks for consignments of Cotton and other produce,
pledging himself to guard and protect the best interests of
those consigning to him.

The above WARHOUSE is one of
the best located in the City, it is thor-

oughly fire-proof, has no combustible ma-

terial in its neighborhood—situated

convenient to the Rail Road, Hotels,

Banks and the River. Those wish-

ing to effect insurance on their produc-

es, can do so on better terms in this War-

house, than any other in the City.

To my old customers, the past will

be a guarantee for the future—and to

all those who may favor me with their
business. I can only say, it shall be
faithfully attended to.

Liberal advances will be made on
all produce in Store.

T. W. FLEMING.

DRY GOODS,

NO. 9 Hayne Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

“SAFETY”

ctors are allowed to pass the gates free, and as very few persons are exempted by the law from the payment of tolls, the actual travel can be very nearly determined from the receipts. The rates of tolls that are taken do not vary much from those established in the general law; and by taking the receipts of the first two gates, which take the tolls for eight miles and determine the amount that the planks are worn, we arrive at a fact that is important:

The tolls taken during the two years a gate No 1 amounted to \$7,957 14
The tolls taken at gate No 2, during the same time, amounted to 4,930 01

Total, 12,897 14

The salaries of gate-keepers and repairs during the two years amounted to \$1,530 00

Leaving to go to rebuilding and dividends, \$11,357 15

From a very careful examination recently made of the part of the road upon which these gates take tolls, it appears that the plank where there is but a single track are worn about one inch. Some parts of the road are worn more, owing to the planks having been floated by water under them; but where the road was properly constructed, so that the planks have not moved, the wear is just about an inch.

By the time another inch is worn it will be necessary to relay the road, as the knots will then so project above the surface as to make the road too rough for comfort; so that \$22,714 39 may be expected as the net proceeds of eight miles of plank from tolls.

From our present knowledge of the subject, we should say, that before a hemlock plank is worn out, it will earn from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a mile, over and above repairs and costs of collecting tolls. Experience in many different roads will only determine the precise amount.

Sand or saw dust, or tan bark, put upon the plank, would do much to prevent wear, and where such substance can be had at a reasonable cost, they should be used. Where the road is to run over a sandy country, the facilities for using sand for a covering will form an important fact in determining the durability of the road.

No plank road made out of hemlock has been in use long enough to decide how long the plank can be preserved from rot. Seven years is perhaps as long as would be prudent to calculate on their lasting. Some varieties of hemlock are much superior in all respects to other varieties, but it is not likely that the average duration of the planks, will exceed seven years.—Pine in Canada has lasted about eight years.

In determining upon the probabilities of any proposed road paying well, it will be best to count the teams for a short period of time, during such part of the year as gives about an average of the travel, and then by calculating the tolls that these teams will pay, and such increase of travel as may reasonably be expected to grow out of the construction of the road, it will be easy to determine with sufficient accuracy, whether there will be travel enough to wear out the road within the time that it may be supposed it can be preserved from rot.

Thus far, hemlock has only been used for planking roads in the country. Some locations furnish other kinds of timber that probably might be used with great advantage. Hemlock is very knotty, and the knots are very large, thus soon making a rough road. Oak, maple or beech would only be better. In some of the western States white oak is so common, that in many cases it would be the cheapest timber that could be used, and its lasting qualities are such that a road made of it would be profitable, were the reverse to be the case with hemlock.

The Syracuse and Central Square plank road was the experimental road, and was constructed without any previous experience or practical knowledge of the subject, and, as might have been expected, some mistakes were made, and much has been learned during the two years it has been in use, and its defects have become apparent.

It has been said that two inches is as much as hemlock plank can be worn before the knots will make the road too rough to travel on. One inch is sufficient to hold the knots from splitting out, so that three inches is thick enough for hemlock plank; and if they are any thicker, it is a useless expense. Stringers four inches square were used on the Syracuse road. Experience has shown that more strength should be left five feet apart from outside to outside, so that the wheels may pass as near as may be directly over them.

If the planks are but three inches thick to give strength to the road in the direction of its length. The stringers, being twelve inches wide, there will be but three foot of space between them, and the weight of the horses as well as the wagon will pass over them. If the stringers are laid near the ends of the plank the plank will spring in the middle, and by the ends being held up they will become bent down, thus making a depression in the middle of the track. If the stringers meet at the ends without any lap or anything to splice the joint, they settle and gradually become bent down at the place of their meeting. To avoid this, the stringers should be made of two pieces, each piece six inches wide and three inches thick, and laid side by side, so that the ends of one set of sticks meet each other they will be in the middle of the stick by the side of them, thus breaking joints. This could not be done without having the stringers sawed in two pieces.

In Canada it has been found that the stringers, being excluded from the air, do not decay as fast as the plank, and that two covering of plank can be used upon the one set of stringers. Thus it is economy to strengthen the roads by strong stringers rather than by thick plank.

The great difficulty with plank roads is to keep the water from floating the plank. The rain falling upon the top of the road, unless the water is allowed to run off freely, will pass through the cracks between the plank; and then, as the earth is backed up to the top of the plank at both ends, the water cannot escape, unless the soil is so loose as to allow it to settle down through it. The effect of the passing of the loads over the road is to press the timber upon the earth, and very soon it becomes packed very hard; and if any water is allowed to get under the plank, great injury arises from it, for it is rare that it will drain away before the teams that pass over the road will cause it to fly up between the planks, and bring with it fine parcels of earth, and deposit them on the top of the road, and thus excavate a cavity under the plank; then the load will spring the plank down, unless the strings are strong enough and near enough together to hold every thing up. Whenever the planks are allowed to become loose and move under the loads they go to pieces with great rapidity. This is shown most fully upon the Syracuse plank road. In such places as the water has settled under the plank and floating them, they are nearly destroyed, while in those parts of the road that the water has been kept from under the plank, they are comparatively but little worn.

In a single track road the plank should be eight feet long, and should be laid on one side of the centre road, and they should be on that side of the road that is used most by loaded teams.

The ends of the plank that are in the centre of the road should be three inches higher than the ends of the plank next to the ditch, so that the water may run freely off from the centre of the road toward the ditch. The earth should come up to the top of the plank at the ends, so that teams may pass off and on freely, and the ends of the plank should be allowed to project once in two or three feet by the general rule, two or three inches, that the wheels may more easily rise on the top of the plank in case a rut should be made at the ends. The earth should fall off at the rate of three inches to the foot from the ends of the plank towards the ditch, which should be least one foot lower than the top of the plank.

On the other side of the centre of the road there must be a good earth track, ten or twelve feet in width for turning out upon. This track should descend from the ends of the plank in the centre of the road at the rate of nine inches in twelve feet so that the water that falls upon the earth road shall not run over the plank.

Plank roads are more easily drained when they run over an undulating country than when they run over a level, and hills are less objectionable on plank roads than they are on any other road. The plank makes a better surface than any other thing that has been tried and the power required to draw a load up a hill is less on plank than it is on gravel or broken stone.

A single track will generally be sufficient for the business. The Syracuse road has but a single track, except where the soil is so sandy that the wheels would sink deep into it, and for a short distance in the town, and it is computed that over 161,000 teams have passed over the eight miles next to the city within two years. For three days in succession the passages of teams at the first gate have equalled one in twenty minutes for the whole twenty-four hours, and this was done up in a single track.

The cases are few where one plank tract will not be sufficient to accommodate the travel, if the earth road along the side is carefully kept in order.

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A single track will generally be sufficient for the business. The Syracuse road has but a single track, except where the soil is so sandy that the wheels would sink deep into it, and for a short distance in the town, and it is computed that over 161,000 teams have

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Amendments to the Constitution.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS No. 1.
Proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alabama:

Section 1. Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the following amendments be and the same are hereby proposed to the Constitution of the State of Alabama:

"Strike out the ninth section of the third article of the constitution and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Section 9. The General Assembly shall cause an enumeration to be made in the year eighteen hundred and fifty and eighteen hundred and fifty five, and every ten years thereafter, of all the white inhabitants of the State and the whole number of representatives shall at the first regular session after such enumeration, be apportioned among the several counties, cities or towns entitled to separate representation, according to their respective number of white inhabitants, and the said apportionment, when made, shall not be subject to alteration until after the next census shall be taken—the number of Representatives shall not exceed one hundred, and the number of Senators shall not exceed thirty three; yet each county notwithstanding it may not have a number of white inhabitants equal to the ratio fixed, shall have one representative."

Strike out the thirteenth section of the third article of the constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 13. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years: Yet at the general election after every new apportionment, elections shall be held anew in every senatorial district, and the Senators then elected, when convened at the first session thereafter, shall be divided by lot into two classes as nearly equal as may be. The seats of those of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and those of the second class, at the expiration of four years, dating in both cases from the day of election, so that one half may be biennially chosen, except as above provided.

Sec. 2. Be it further Resolved,—That the sheriffs and other officers, holding elections on the first Monday in August eighteen hundred and forty nine, shall ask of each voter as he deposits his ballot, are you in favor of "Resolutions Number one," for amending the constitution, and shall register his vote according to his answer, and make due returns thereof: Provided, that each voter may endorse on his ticket "For Resolutions Number one," or "Against Resolutions Number one," of all of which said sheriff or other officer shall make due return to the Secretary of State according to the constitution, and within thirty days after the election.

L. P. WALKER,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
JOHN A. WINSTON,
President of the Senate.
Passed 4th March, 1849.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS No. 2.
Proposing amendments to the Constitution.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alabama be proposed to the people of said State, and that if a majority of all the people voting for representatives at the next general election thereof, shall vote in favor of the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts, and also of the Judges of the inferior Courts, by the people, and the next General Assembly shall ratify the same according to the Constitution, then the proposed amendment hereinbefore set forth shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution. But if a majority of all the people voting as aforesaid for representatives, shall vote for the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts, by the people, and the next General Assembly shall ratify the same according to the Constitution, then the proposed amendment hereinbefore set forth shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution. And if a majority of all the people voting as aforesaid for representatives, shall vote for the election of Judges of the inferior Courts by the people, or the same shall not be ratified as aforesaid; then the said proposed amendment, with the exception of, and without the following part therein, to wit: "and for the election of Judges of the Courts of Probate, and other inferior courts, (not including Chancery) by the qualified electors of the counties, cities or districts for which such courts may be respectively established"—shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution:—And if a majority of all the voters, aforesaid, for representatives shall vote for the election of Judges of the inferior courts by the people, and the same shall be ratified, as aforesaid, and a majority of said voters shall not vote for the election by the people, of the Judges of the Circuit Courts,—or the same shall not be ratified, as aforesaid; then the amendment hereinbefore set forth, with the exception of and without the following part of it, to wit: "for the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts by the qualified electors of their circuits respectively" and "shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said constitution; that is to say, at the end of the twelfth section of the fifth article of the constitution, add—but at and after the session of the General Assembly to be held in the winter of the years eighteen hundred and forty nine—fifty—the General Assembly shall provide by law for the elections of Judges of the Circuit Courts by the qualified electors of their circuits, respectively, and for the elections of Judges of the Courts of Probate, and other inferior courts (not including Chancery) by the qualified electors of the counties, cities or districts for which such courts may be respectively established. The first Monday in November, in any year, shall be the day for the election of such judges by the people, or such other day, not to be within a less period than two months of

the general election for Governor, members of the General Assembly, or members of Congress, as the General Assembly may by law prescribe; but no change to be made in any circuit or district, or in the mode or time of electing, shall affect the right of any Judge to hold office during the term prescribed by the constitution; except at the first elections thereof, to be made by the people, after the ratification of these amendments, or either of them; which elections shall then all be had on the same day throughout the State; and the terms of the Judges then to be elected, shall commence on the day of election.

Vacancies in the offices of Judge shall be filled by the Governor, and the persons appointed thereto by him shall hold office until the next first Monday in November, or other election day of Judges, and until the election and qualification of their successors respectively. And the General Assembly shall have power to annex to the offices of any of the Judges of the inferior courts, the duties of clerks of such courts respectively.

Be it further Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff's, and other officers charged by law with the superintendence of the next general election for representatives, to be held on the first Monday in August, in the year 1849, to use every effort for representatives; as he hands in his ticket—1st. Are you in favor of the election of Circuit Court Judges by the people? and to endorse his answer upon his ticket, if in favor thereof, thus: Circuit Judges may; and if against them: Circuit Judges may; and to ask the voter—2d. Are you in favor of the election of Judges of the Inferior Courts by the people? and to endorse his answer, if in favor thereof, thus: Judges of the Inferior Courts, yes or if against them: thus: Judges of the Inferior Courts may. And the several Sheriffs and other returning officers, shall make their returns, respectively, of the vote upon the said proposed amendment, and each of them within thirty days after said election, to the Secretary of State; who shall communicate them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, within the first week of the next session of the General Assembly. And for a failure to perform the duties herein prescribed, the said Sheriff, or other officers shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to be sued for and recovered as in other cases of forfeiture by public officers of the State. And it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State, within sixty days after the next general election, aforesaid, to notify the solicitors, respectively, of such failure of the Sheriff, or other officers.

And be it further Resolved, That the Secretary of State be required to cause these resolutions to be published for three months next before the said general election, in one newspaper printed in each of the following places, to wit: Mobile, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Huntsville.

L. P. WALKER,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

JOHN A. WINSTON,
President of the Senate.

Passed 1st March, 1849.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS No. 3.
Proposing amendments to the Constitution.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alabama be proposed to the people of said State, and that if a majority of all the people voting for representatives at the next general election thereof, shall vote in favor of the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts, and also of the Judges of the inferior Courts, by the people, and the next General Assembly shall ratify the same according to the Constitution, and shall also ratify the same according to the Constitution, then the proposed amendment hereinbefore set forth shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution. But if a majority of all the people voting as aforesaid for representatives, shall vote for the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts, by the people, and the same shall be ratified, as aforesaid, and a majority of said voters shall not vote for the election by the people, of the Judges of the Circuit Courts,—or the same shall not be ratified, as aforesaid; then the amendment hereinbefore set forth, with the exception of and without the following part of it, to wit: "for the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts by the qualified electors of their circuits respectively" and "shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said constitution; that is to say, at the end of the twelfth section of the fifth article of the constitution, add—but at and after the session of the General Assembly to be held in the winter of the years eighteen hundred and forty nine—fifty—the General Assembly shall provide by law for the elections of Judges of the Circuit Courts by the qualified electors of their circuits, respectively, and for the elections of Judges of the Courts of Probate, and other inferior courts (not including Chancery) by the qualified electors of the counties, cities or districts for which such courts may be respectively established. The first Monday in November, in any year, shall be the day for the election of such judges by the people, or such other day, not to be within a less period than two months of

Notice.

I WILL open and hold an election in the first Saturday, 7th Aug. A.M., on the second Saturday of June next, for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant Colonel, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Col. A. Yone, _____ C. S. SUBLETT, Staff, May 15, 1849.

THE subscribers have this day associated themselves in the Factorage and Commission business, under the firm of Shackelford & Graeser.

P. R. SHACKELFORD,
C. A. GRAESER,
No. 13, Central Wharf,
Charleston, S. C.

May 15, 1849.—2d.

State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY. }
Orphans' Court, Special Term, 18th }
day of April, 1849.

THIS day came into Court, Abram Green, the administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of James Morgan, late of said county, deceased, and filed an allegation in writing, setting forth that the estate of his testator is insolvent, and prays that the same may be declared, and administered as an insolvent estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 2nd Monday of June next, be set as the time of hearing the same at the Court House in the Town of Wedowee, Ala., and that notice be given to the creditors of said deceased, and all other persons interested or concerned, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days of the time, and place of hearing said allegation, requiring them to appear at the time and place, and show cause if any they have why said estate should not be declared insolvent, and administered as an insolvent estate.

Attest: C. W. STATHAM,

May 15, 1849. c.c.e.

James Lamar, Ex'r, rs.

Thos. B. Watts,

Thos. Sparks

State of Alabama.

RANDOLPH COUNTY. }

Orphans' Court, April 11th, 1849. }

THIS day came Almond P. Hunter, Sheriff and Administrator, de bonis non of the estate of John Murphy, late of said county, deceased, and filed an allegation in writing, setting forth that the estate of his testator is insolvent, and prays that the same may be declared, and administered as an insolvent estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 2nd Monday of June next, be set as the time of hearing the same at the Court House in the Town of Wedowee, Ala., and that notice be given to the creditors of said deceased, and all other persons interested or concerned, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days of the time, and place of hearing said allegation, requiring them to appear at the time and place, and show cause if any they have why said estate should not be declared insolvent, and administered as an insolvent estate.

Attest: C. W. STATHAM,

May 15, 1849. c.c.e.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.

April 10, 1849.—3m—\$7.50.

ALSO.—At the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the west half of south-west fourth of S. W. 4th, T. 19, R. 9, also the W. half of the N. E. fourth of S. 6, T. 20, R. 9, both pieces lying on the waters of Fox creek adjoining lands of F. Darler and Wm. Jordan near the Tallahasse line, levied on as the property of Wm. McPherson to pay the State and County tax \$8.50s. Levied on as the property of William R. Jordan.

ELIJAH HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.

April 10, 1849.—3m—\$7.50.

ALSO.—At the same time and place,

and by virtue of the same authority,

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the west half of south-west fourth of S. 9, T. 22, R. 13, lying near Bear Creek Level and the Chambers line, State and County tax 70 cents. Given in by Wesley Barrett as Agent, and levied on as the property of Wm. Barrett.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.

April 10, 1849.—3m—\$7.50.

ALSO.—At the same time and place,

and by virtue of the same authority,

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the West half the south west fourth, S. 14, T. 17, R. 9, and the E. half of the S. W. 1/4, T. 17, R. 9, State and County tax \$1.40s. Given in by Martin Wardsworth, Agent, and levied on as the property of Wm. H. Conyers, non resident.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.

April 10, 1849.—3m—\$7.50.

ALSO.—At the same time and place,

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I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the West half the south west fourth, S. 14, T. 17, R. 9, and the E. half of the S. W. 1/4, T. 17, R. 9, State and County tax \$1.40s. Given in by Martin Wardsworth, Agent, and levied on as the property of Wm. H. Conyers, non resident.

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